Day : Wednesday

PALM INTRANET

Date: 7/14/2004
Time: 11:31:02

Inventor Name Search Result

Your Search was:

Last Name = WATANABE
First Name = TAKUYA

Application#	Patent#	Status	Date Filed	Title	Inventor Name 41
10839643	Not Issued	019	05/05/2004	THIN FILM TRANSISTOR DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME	WATANABE, TAKUYA
10806780	Not Issued	030	03/23/2004	DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD FOR FABRICATING THE SAME	WATANABE, TAKUYA
10771417	Not Issued	030	02/05/2004	NOVEL G PROTEIN COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN, DNA AND ITS LIGAND	WATANABE, TAKUYA
10745419	Not Issued	030	12/22/2003	THIN FILM TRANSISTOR, ITS MANUFACTURE METHOD AND DISPLAY DEVICE	WATANABE, TAKUYA
10719587	Not Issued	020	11/21/2003	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN, ITS DNA AND LIGAND THEREOF	WATANABE, TAKUYA
10467019	Not Issued	030	08/01/2003	NOVEL PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE PEPTIDE AND USE THEREOF	WATANABE, TAKUYA
10389914	Not Issued	041	03/18/2003	FIXING STRUCTURE	WATANABE, TAKUYA
10344381	Not Issued	030	02/06/2003	USES OF POLYPEPTIDES	WATANABE, TAKUYA
10333192	Not Issued	030	09/29/2003	NOVEL PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE PEPTIDE AND USE THEREOF	WATANABE, TAKUYA
10325603	Not Issued	041	12/19/2002	THIN FILM TRANSISTOR DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME	WATANABE, TAKUYA
10311019	Not	030	12/11/2003	LIGAND TO GPR8 AND DNA	WATANABE,

	Issued			THEREOF	TAKUYA
10192075	Not Issued	030	07/11/2002	PREVENTIVE, ALLEVIATIVE OR REMEDY FOR HYPERTENSION	WATANABE, TAKUYA
10107057	6580406	150	03/28/2002	POWER CONTROLLING CIRCUIT IN PLASMA DISPLAY UNIT AND METHOD OF CONTROLLING POWER IN THE SAME	WATANABE, TAKUYA
10070334	Not Issued	030	07/12/2002	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF	WATANABE, TAKUYA
10070241	Not Issued	071	02/27/2002	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF	WATANABE, TAKUYA
10070240	Not Issued	061	02/27/2002	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF	WATANABE, TAKUYA
09927360	6707442	150	08/13/2001	DRIVING APPARATUS AND DRIVING METHOD OF LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY APPARATUS	WATANABE, TAKUYA
09913770	Not Issued	071	08/17/2001	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF	WATANABE, TAKUYA
09901909	6458392	150	07/11/2001	PREVENTIVE, ALLEVIATIVE OR REMEDY FOR HYPERTENSION	WATANABE, TAKUYA
09868010	Not Issued	164	06/11/2001	G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN	WATANABE, TAKUYA
09831758	Not Issued	161	05/11/2001	NOVEL G PROTEIN COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN ITS DNA AND LIGAND THEREOF	WATANABE, TAKUYA
09830707	Not Issued	161	08/17/2001	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF	WATANABE, TAKUYA
09830428	6699965	150	04/26/2001	PEPTIDES THAT ACTIVATE THE G-PROTEIN COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN, OT7T175	WATANABE, TAKUYA

09806924	Not Issued	161	05/07/2001	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF	WATANABE, TAKUYA
09806258	Not Issued	161	03/28/2001	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND IT'S DNA	WATANABE, TAKUYA
09799695	6502829	150	03/07/2001	GASKET-SQUEEZE CONSTRUCTION	WATANABE, TAKUYA
09787879	Not Issued	061	03/22/2001	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF	WATANABE, TAKUYA
09739789	Not Issued	083	12/20/2000	PLASMA DISPLAY PANEL DRIVE APPARATUS AND DRIVE METHOD	WATANABE, TAKUYA
09713890	6376861	150	11/16/2000	THIN FILM TRANSISTOR AND METHOD FOR FABRICATING THE SAME	WATANABE, TAKUYA
09477059	6255706	150	01/03/2000	THIN FILM TRANSISTOR AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING SAME	WATANABE , TAKUYA
09380593	6287624	150	09/13/1999	FOODS CONTAINING FAT OR OIL	WATANABE , TAKUYA
09176102	6236393	150	10/21/1998	INTERFACE CIRCUIT AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DRIVING CIRCUIT	WATANABE , TAKUYA
09173001	6340961	150	10/15/1998	METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DISPLAYING MOVING IMAGES WHILE CORRECTING FALSE MOVING IMAGE CONTOURS	WATANABE , TAKUYA
09149128	5994717	150	09/08/1998	THIN-FILM TRANSISTOR AND METHOD FOR FABRICATING SAME AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE	WATANABE , TAKUYA
08766725	5801147	150	12/13/1996	POLYPEPTIDES AND USE THEREOF	WATANABE , TAKUYA
08749675	5846855	150	11/15/1996	THIN-FILM TRANSISTOR AND METHOD FOR FABRICATING SAME AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE	WATANABE , TAKUYA
07932455	5623050	150	08/18/1992	STABLE POLYPEPTIDES	WATANABE ,

				HAVING C-AMP PRODUCTION ENHANCING ACTIVITY AND THE USE THEREOF	TAKUYA
07912486	5340977	150	07/13/1992	SOLID-STATE IMAGE PICKUP DEVICE	WATANABE , TAKUYA
07732059	5208320	150	07/18/1991	A NOVEL POLYPEPTIDE HAVING C-AMP-PRODUCING ACTIVITY	WATANABE , TAKUYA
07318638	4876219	250	03/03/1989	METHOD OF FORMING A HETEROEPITAXIAL SEMICONDUCTOR THIN FILM USING AMORPHOUS BUFFER LAYERS	WATANABE , TAKUYA
07026900	4804560	150	03/17/1987	METHOD OF SELECTIVELY DEPOSITING TUNGSTEN UPON A SEMICONDUCTOR SUBSTRATE	WATANABE , TAKUYA

Inventor Search Completed: No Records to Display.

Search Another: Inventor **Last Name** WATANABE **First Name** TAKUYA Search

To go back use Back button on your browser toolbar.

Back to PALM | ASSIGNMENT | OASIS | Home page

Day : Wednesday

PALM INTRANET

Date: 7/14/2004
Time: 11:31:55

Inventor Name Search Result

Your Search was:

Last Name = TERAO
First Name = YASUKO

Application#	Patent#	Status	Date Filed	Title	Inventor Name 15
10771417	Not Issued	030	02/05/2004	NOVEL G PROTEIN COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN, DNA AND ITS LIGAND	TERAO, YASUKO
10719587	Not Issued	020	11/21/2003	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN, ITS DNA AND LIGAND THEREOF	TERAO, YASUKO
10467019	Not Issued	030	08/01/2003	NOVEL PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE PEPTIDE AND USE THEREOF	TERAO, YASUKO
10433561	Not Issued	030	05/30/2003	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEINS AND DNAS THEREOF	TERAO, YASUKO
10362504	Not Issued	030	05/29/2003	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN	TERAO, YASUKO
10333192	Not Issued	030	09/29/2003	NOVEL PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE PEPTIDE AND USE THEREOF	TERAO, YASUKO
10296294	Not Issued	030	11/21/2002	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF	TERAO, YASUKO
10070240	Not Issued	061	02/27/2002	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF	TERAO, YASUKO
09913770	Not Issued	071	08/17/2001	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF	TERAO, YASUKO
09831758	Not Issued	161	05/11/2001	NOVEL G PROTEIN COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN ITS DNA AND LIGAND THEREOF	TERAO, YASUKO
09830707	Not Issued	161	08/17/2001	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF	TERAO, YASUKO
09830428	6699965	150	04/26/2001	PEPTIDES THAT ACTIVATE	TERAO, YASUKO

				THE G-PROTEIN COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN, OT7T175	
09806924	Not Issued	161	05/07/2001	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF	TERAO, YASUKO
09806258	Not Issued	161	03/28/2001	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND IT'S DNA	TERAO, YASUKO
09787879	Not Issued	061	03/22/2001	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF	TERAO, YASUKO

Inventor Search Completed: No Records to Display.

Search Another: Inventor **Last Name** TERAO **First Name** YASUKO Search

To go back use Back button on your browser toolbar.

Back to PALM | ASSIGNMENT | OASIS | Home page

Day : Wednesday

PALM INTRANET

Date: 7/14/2004
Time: 11:32:08

Inventor Name Search Result

Your Search was:

Last Name = SHINTANI
First Name = YASUKO

Application#	Patent#	Status	Date Filed	Title	Inventor Name 1
09913770	Not Issued	071	08/17/2001	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF	SHINTANI, YASUKO

Inventor Search Completed: No Records to Display.

Search Another: Inventor Last Name SHINTANI First Name YASUKO Search

To go back use Back button on your browser toolbar.

Back to PALM | ASSIGNMENT | OASIS | Home page

```
  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:53:19 ON 14 JUL 2004

=> FIL MEDLINE SCISEARCH EMBASE BIOSIS
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.21       0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:53:29 ON 14 JUL 2004

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 11:53:29 ON 14 JUL 2004
COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON ISI

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 11:53:29 ON 14 JUL 2004
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:53:29 ON 14 JUL 2004
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.(R)

=> s hSLT
L1          18 HSLT



=> dup rem l1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2             6 DUP REM L1 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:53:19 ON 14 JUL 2004)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, SCISEARCH, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:53:29 ON 14 JUL
     2004
L1            18 S HSLT
L2             6 DUP REM L1 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l2 1-6 ti ab au

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 6     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 1
TI   Gene expression in Escherichia coli biofilms.
AB    DNA microarrays were used to study the gene expression profile of Escherichia
      coli JM109 and K12 biofilms.  Both glass wool in shake flasks and mild steel
      1010 plates in continuous reactors were used to create the biofilms.  For the
      biofilms grown on glass wool, 22 genes were induced significantly (p< or
      =0.05) compared to suspension cells, including several genes for the stress
      response ( hslS, hslT, hha, and soxS), type I fimbriae ( fimG), metabolism (
      metK), and 11 genes of unknown function ( ybaJ, ychM, yefM, ygfA, b1060,
      b1112, b2377, b3022, b1373, b1601, and b0836).  The DNA microarray results
      were corroborated with RNA dot blotting.  For the biofilm grown on mild steel
      plates, the DNA microarray data showed that, at a specific growth rate of
      0.05/h, the mature biofilm after 5 days in the continuous reactors did not
      exhibit differential gene expression compared to suspension cells although
      genes were induced at 0.03/h.  The present study suggests that biofilm gene
      expression is strongly associated with environmental conditions and that
      stress genes are involved in E. coli JM109 biofilm formation. Copyright 2004
      Springer-Verlag
```

AU Ren D; Bedzyk L A; Thomas S M; Ye R W; Wood T K

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI Retention of nutritional quality of soybean during extrusion cooking.
AB Trypsin inhibitor (TI) is one of the major anti-nutritional components of soybean and must be inactivated before its protein content can be safely and efficiently utilized for food and feed purposes. However, retention of the protein quality is also a prime consideration while inactivating TI. This research was conducted to study the effect of extrusion process conditions (temperature, screw speed and moisture content) on trypsin inhibitor activity (TIA) and nitrogen solubility index (NSI) and to develop a model for prediction of TI inactivation during extrusion cooking based on its reaction kinetics. A laboratory size single screw extruder was used for extrusion cooking of full-fat soybean implementing a (4X4X4)X2 full factorial design. TIA was measured using a standard procedure and NSI by AACC procedure. The reaction rate constant for loss of TIA was calculated based on its activation energy from literature and experimental TIA data. The statistical models correlating product temperature with operating conditions and activation energy were combined with mathematical equations for predicting TIA during the cooking process. TIA and NSI of the soybean (William 82 variety) were found to be 47.0 TIU mg-1 and 78% respectively. Trypsin inhibitor inactivation ranged from 90% of that of raw soybean at low screw speed (75 rpm) and high barrel temperature (170degreeC) (LSHT) to 50% for higher screw speed (150 rpm) and low barrel temperature (140degreeC) (**HSLT**). Reduction in NSI for similar extrusion conditions ranged from 95% at LSHT to 50% at **HSLT** of that of raw soybeans. Variations between predicted and measured TIA values were less than 1% for the given conditions. Results indicated that reduction in TIA and NSI occurred mainly in the compression and metering sections of the extruder and that they paralleled each other, thereby making it difficult to retain high NSI while inactivating TI. However, the efficiency of extrusion cooking for TI inactivation has been proved. The model can be used for determining optimum conditions for extrusion cooking of soybean for food and feed purposes.
AU Khan, M.; Huff, H. E.; Hsieh, F. [Reprint Author]; Grebing, S.; Porter, J.; Li, Y.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI Evolutionary changes in heat-inducible gene expression in lines of Escherichia coli adapted to high temperature.
AB The involvement of heat-inducible genes, including the heat-shock genes, in the acute response to temperature stress is well established. However, their importance in genetic adaptation to long-term temperature stress is less clear. Here we use high-density arrays to examine changes in expression for 35 heat-inducible genes in three independent lines of Escherichia coli that evolved at high temperature (41.5 degrees C) for 2,000 generations. These lines exhibited significant changes in heat-inducible gene expression relative to their ancestor, including parallel changes in fkpA, gapA, and **hslT**. As a group, the heat-inducible genes were significantly more likely than noncandidate genes to have evolved changes in expression. Genes encoding molecular chaperones and ATP-dependent proteases, key components of the cytoplasmic stress response, exhibit relatively little expression change; whereas genes with periplasmic functions exhibit significant expression changes suggesting a key role for the extracytoplasmic stress response in the adaptation to high temperature. Following acclimation at 41.5 degrees C, two of the three lines exhibited significantly improved survival at 50 degrees C, indicating changes in inducible thermotolerance. Thus evolution at high temperature led to significant changes at the molecular level in heat-inducible gene expression and at the organismal level in inducible thermotolerance and fitness.
AU Riehle Michelle M; Bennett Albert F; Lenski Richard E; Long Anthony D

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 6 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON ISI on STN
TI DEFECTS IN PLASTICALLY DEFORMED SEMICONDUCTORS STUDIED BY POSITRON-ANNIHILATION - SILICON AND GERMANIUM
AB This paper is concerned with positron-annihilation studies in floating-zone silicon, which has been plastically deformed under high-stress and low-temperature conditions (**HSLT**). Positron lifetime spectra were decomposed into three components by means of the trapping model. Two defect-related lifetimes were found to be constant (tau2 = 300 ps and tau3 = 590 ps); they are constant during annealing. They are attributed to positron capture and annihilation by dislocation states (tau2) and microvoids (tau3). The microvoids (vacancy clusters) consist of at least ten vacancies. According to the model of diffusion-limited positron trapping, an upper limit of the microvoid concentrations is estimated. A pronounced increase of the microvoid-related trapping rate was observed after 600-degrees-C annealing of samples macroscopically deformed in the **HSLT** step. The positron capture to dislocations is also described as diffusion limited and the dislocation densities obtained agree satisfactorily with densities measured by transmission electron microscopy. Nonconservative dislocation motion and relaxation (jog dragging) during annealing is proposed as an efficient vacancy-generation process. Similar clustering effects were observed for **HSLT**-deformed high-purity germanium at appropriately lower temperatures. The characteristic defect-related positron lifetimes in Ge are determined to be tau2 = 325 ps and tau3 = 520 ps for dislocations and microvoids, respectively.
AU KRAUSEREHBERG R (Reprint); BROHL M; LEIPNER H S; DROST T; POLITY A; BEYER U; ALEXANDER H

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
TI Sequence analysis of four new heat-shock genes constituting the **hslTS**/ibpAB and hslVU operons in Escherichia coli.
AB Sequences of four new heat-shock (HS) genes of Escherichia coli organized into two operons were determined. The operon at 83 min specifies two proteins of 15.8 kDa (**HslT**) and 16.1 kDa (HslS), which are identical to IbpA and IbpB, respectively. Expression of mRNA from a sigma 32-dependent promoter of the **hslTS**/ibpAB operon is stimulated 30-75-fold upon temperature upshift. The transcription start point (tsp) is located at a G, 96 bp upstream from the AUG start codon of **hslT** /ibpA. The deduced amino acid sequences of **HslT**/IbpA and HslS/IbpB are 48% identical to each other and were found to be remotely related to the chloroplast low-molecular-weight HS protein, which is highly conserved among plants. The second hs operon is much less actively stimulated by temperature upshift, although it has a hs promoter that perfectly matches the consensus of promoters recognized by sigma 32. Located at 88.9 min, the hslVU operon specifies proteins of 19.1 kDa (HslV) and 49.6 kDa (HslU). Multiple tsp were found in this operon. HslV is remotely related to the eukaryotic proteasome proteins, and HslU is very similar to a Pasteurella haemolytica protein of unknown function. Both HslU and the P. haemolytica protein share a ATP/GTP-binding motif near their N-termini. The two operons described here are transcribed counterclockwise on the standard genetic map.
AU Chuang S E; Burland V; Plunkett G 3rd; Daniels D L; Blattner F R

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
TI The relationship between antidiuretic hormone and plasma or urine osmolalities during water restriction test and hypertonic saline loading test in normal children--a change in the apparent tubular response to AVP during these two tests.
AB We present here the results of water restriction test (WRT) and hypertonic saline loading test (**HSLT**) in normal children. Maximal urine osmolality during WRT (W-Umax; 1040 +/- 154 mOsm/kg) may be age-dependent (W-Umax = 812 + 23*age, $r = 0.52$, $p < 0.05$), although maximal arginine vasopressin (AVP) levels during WRT did not show any correlation with age. The relationship

between plasma osmolality (Posm) and AVP during **HSLT** in children (AVP = 0.31* (Posm-277)) was similar to that in normal adults. A plateau urine osmolality during **HSLT** (H-Umax) was 713 +/- 109 mOsm/kg. It did not increase with age. AVP levels 3 h after the infusion did not correlate with age. Minimal AVP and Posm values (about 6 pg/ml, 295 mOsm/kg, respectively) for creating H-Umax apparently existed during **HSLT**. The minimal AVP value (about 6 pg/ml) for H-Umax (during **HSLT**) was higher than the AVP levels (2.41 +/- 1.37 pg/ml) at W-Umax (during WRT). W-Umax (1040 +/- 154 mOsm/kg) was significantly higher than H-Umax (713 +/- 109 mOsm/kg). Judging from the above comparison of AVP and Uosm (W, H-Umax) at the plateau state of WRT and **HSLT** in normal children, a change in the apparent tubular response to AVP may be one of the important factors to maintain circulatory volume (CV).

AU Hasegawa Y

=>

---Logging off of STN---

=>
Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	59.81	60.02

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 11:55:47 ON 14 JUL 2004

E 451 Search

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	62	watanabe-takuya.in. or terao-yasuko.in. or shintani-yasuko.in.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/07/14 11:46
4	15	hSLT	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/07/14 11:47

East Search 14 July 2004

US 20040086941 A1	US-PGPUB	20040506	Method for screening mch receptor antagonist/agonist 435/7.1 514/12
US 20040009485 A1	US-PGPUB	20040115	Cellular arrays for the identification of altered gene expression 435/6 702/20
US 20040002094 A1	US-PGPUB	20040101	Method for high-density microarray mediated gene expression profiling 435/6
US 20030219736 A1	US-PGPUB	20031127	Cellular arrays for the identification of altered gene expression 435/6 435/471
US 20020041816 A1	US-PGPUB	20020411	Hydraulic motor having multiple speed ratio capability 418/61.3
US 6716582 B2	USPAT	20040406	Cellular arrays for the identification of altered gene expression 435/6 435/29
US 6679691 B1	USPAT	20040120	Anti cavitation system for two-speed motors 418/61.3 418/1
US 6607885 B1	USPAT	20030819	Method for high-density microarray medicated gene expression profiling 435/6 435/252.31; 435/252.32; 435/252.33; 435/252.34; 435/252.5; 435/5; 435/91.1; 435/91.2; 536/23.1; 536/24.3; 536/24.32; 536/24.33
US 6544018 B2	USPAT	20030408	Hydraulic motor having multiple speed ratio capability 418/61.3 418/60
US 5613454 A	USPAT	19970325	Vacuum latchtack throat plate with a vacuum generating apparatus 112/260 112/287; 112/288; 112/DIG.1
US 5159874 A	USPAT	19921103	Aligning device for sleeve 112/470.03 112/272; 112/306; 112/320; 112/470.05; 112/470.07; 112/475.03; 112/475.07
US 4715798 A	USPAT	19871229	Two-speed valve-in star motor 418/57 418/133; 418/186; 418/61.3
US 3873817 A	USPAT	19750325	On-line monitoring of steam turbine performance 700/287 376/211; 376/217; 376/245; 376/259
EP 276680 A2 A2, A3, B1	EPO	19880803	Two-speed valve in-star motor.
EP 1184573 A A2, A3	DERWENT	20020306	Hydraulic motor with multiple speed ratio capability has gerotor gear set serving as fluid displacement mechanism

US 20040132073 A1	US-PGPUB	20040708	Novel G protein-coupled receptor protein, its DNA and ligand thereof 435/6 435/320.1; 435/325; 435/69.1; 530/350; 536/23.5
US 20040101956 A1	US-PGPUB	20040527	Novel g protein-coupled receptor protein 435/320.1 435/325; 435/69.1; 435/7.1; 514/12; 530/350
US 20040077535 A1	US-PGPUB	20040422	Novel physiologically active peptide and use thereof 514/12 435/320.1; 435/325; 435/69.1; 530/350; 530/388.1; 536/23.5
US 20040053826 A1	US-PGPUB	20040318	Uses of polypeptides 514/12 514/44
US 20040048314 A1	US-PGPUB	20040311	Novel physiologically active peptide and use thereof 435/7.1 530/387.1
US 20040029224 A1	US-PGPUB	20040212	Novel g protein-coupled receptor protein and dna thereof 435/69.1 435/320.1; 435/325; 435/7.1; 530/350; 530/388.22; 536/23.5
US 20040029178 A1	US-PGPUB	20040212	Novel g protein-coupled receptor proteins and dnas thereof 435/7.1 435/320.1; 435/325; 435/69.1; 530/350; 530/388.22; 536/23.5
US 20030178424 A1	US-PGPUB	20030925	Fixing structure 220/200
US 20030153110 A1	US-PGPUB	20030814	Thin film transistor substrate and method of manufacturing the same 438/30 257/59; 257/E21.703; 257/E27.111; 438/151; 438/154
US 20030151049 A1	US-PGPUB	20030814	Thin film transistor device and method of manufacturing the same 257/59 257/72; 438/149; 438/48
US 20020192317 A1	US-PGPUB	20021219	Preventive, alleviative or remedy for hypertension 424/776 514/263.31
US 20020140640 A1	US-PGPUB	20021003	Power controlling circuit in plasma display unit and method of controlling power in the same 345/63
US 20020041274 A1	US-PGPUB	20020411	Driving apparatus and driving method of liquid crystal display apparatus 345/204
US 20020022062 A1	US-PGPUB	20020221	Preventive, alleviative or remedy for hypertension 424/776
US 20020003542 A1	US-PGPUB	20020110	METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DISPLAYING MOVING IMAGES

			WHILE CORRECTING FALSE MOVING IMAGE CONTOURS 345/581
US 20010024019 A1	US-PGPUB	20010927	Gasket-squeeze construction 277/594
US 20010005188 A1	US-PGPUB	20010628	Plasma display panel drive apparatus and drive method 345/60 345/77
US 6707442 B2	USPAT	20040316	Driving apparatus and driving method of liquid crystal display apparatus 345/100 345/96
US 6699965 B1	USPAT	20040302	Peptides that activate the G-protein coupled receptor protein, 0T7T175 530/300 530/326; 530/327; 530/328
US 6580406 B2	USPAT	20030617	Power controlling circuit in plasma display unit and method of controlling power in the same 345/63 315/169.3
US 6502829 B2	USPAT	20030107	Gasket-squeeze construction 277/593 277/598
US 6458392 B1	USPAT	20021001	Preventive, alleviative or remedy for hypertension 424/776 424/725; 426/629
US 6376861 B1	USPAT	20020423	Thin film transistor and method for fabricating the same 257/59 257/350; 257/412; 257/72; 257/762; 257/763; 257/764; 257/765; 257/E21.19; 257/E21.703; 257/E27.111; 257/E29.147; 257/E29.151; 438/155
US 6340961 B1	USPAT	20020122	Method and apparatus for displaying moving images while correcting false moving image contours 345/63 84/690; 84/88; 84/89; 84/90
US 6287624 B1	USPAT	20010911	Foods containing fat or oil 426/601 426/602; 426/611
US 6255706 B1	USPAT	20010703	Thin film transistor and method of manufacturing same 257/412 257/350; 257/59; 257/72; 257/905; 257/E29.147; 257/E29.291; 438/155; 438/162
US 6236393 B1	USPAT	20010522	Interface circuit and liquid crystal driving circuit 345/211 345/204; 345/98
US 5994717 A	USPAT	19991130	Thin-film transistor and method for fabricating same and liquid crystal display device

			257/59 257/350; 257/61; 257/66; 257/72; 257/E21.414; 257/E29.117; 257/E29.299
US 5846855 A	USPAT	19981208	Thin-film transistor and method for fabricating same and liquid crystal display device 438/158 257/E21.414; 257/E29.117; 257/E29.299; 438/159
US 5801147 A	USPAT	19980901	Polypeptides and use thereof 514/12 530/324; 530/326
US 5623050 A	USPAT	19970422	Stable polypeptides having c-AMP production enhancing activity and the use thereof 530/324 530/326
US 5340977 A	USPAT	19940823	Solid-state image pickup device 250/208.1 257/222; 257/234; 257/241; 257/E27.159; 348/282; 348/283
US 5208320 A	USPAT	19930504	Polypeptide having c-AMP-producing activity 530/324 530/325; 530/326
US 4876219 A	USPAT	19891024	Method of forming a heteroepitaxial semiconductor thin film using amorphous buffer layers 117/90 117/104; 117/105; 117/106; 117/953; 117/954; 148/DIG.154; 148/DIG.169; 148/DIG.25; 148/DIG.72; 148/DIG.97; 257/190; 257/63; 257/646; 257/E21.112; 257/E21.125; 438/483; 438/933
US 4804560 A	USPAT	19890214	Method of selectively depositing tungsten upon a semiconductor substrate 438/675 257/E21.171; 257/E21.295; 257/E21.586; 427/125; 427/253; 427/255.21; 427/255.392; 438/629; 438/680
EP 1357129 A2	EPO	20031029	NOVEL PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE PEPTIDE AND USE THEREOF
EP 1344823 A1	EPO	20030917	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEINS AND DNAS THEREOF
EP 1308513 A1	EPO	20030507	USE OF POLYPEPTIDE
EP 1302542 A1	EPO	20030416	NOVEL PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE PEPTIDE AND USE THEREOF
EP 1293567 A1	EPO	20030319	LIGAND TO GPR8 AND DNA THEREOF
EP 1273658 A1	EPO	20030108	NOVEL PROTEIN, DNA THEREOF AND PROCESS FOR PRODUCING THE SAME

EP 1262190 A1	EPO	20021204	RFRP-CONTAINING PROLACTIN SECRETION REGULATORY AGENT
WO 2072816 A1	EPO	20020919	NOVEL MOUSE TYPE KISS-1 RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF
WO 2062944 A2	EPO	20020815	NOVEL PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE PEPTIDE AND USE THEREOF
EP 1207201 A1	EPO	20020522	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF
EP 1207198 A1	EPO	20020522	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF
EP 1207169 A1	EPO	20020522	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF
EP 1172112 A2	EPO	20020116	Preventive, alleviative or remedy for hypertension
EP 1153932 A1	EPO	20011114	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF
EP 1138693 A1	EPO	20011004	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF
EP 1136732 A2	EPO	20010926	Gasket-squeeze construction
EP 1132405 A1	EPO	20010912	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN, ITS DNA AND LIGAND THEREOF
EP 1126029 A1	EPO	20010822	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEINS AND DNAS THEREOF
EP 1126028 A1	EPO	20010822	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEINS, DNAS THEREOF AND LIGANDS TO THE SAME
EP 1122313 A1	EPO	20010808	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF
EP 1118621 A1	EPO	20010725	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF
EP 1118620 A1	EPO	20010725	NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF
EP 970615 A1	EPO	20000112	FOOD CONTAINING FAT OR OIL
EP 910061 A1	EPO	19990421	Method and apparatus for correcting false contours in a moving display
EP 529487 A2	EPO	19930303	PACAP derivatives having c-AMP producing activity.

EP 467279 A2	EPO	19920122	Polypeptides having c-AMP producing activity. 514/12; 514/13; 530/324; 530/325; 530/326
EP 331467 A2 A2, A3, B1	EPO	19890906	Method of forming semiconductor thin film.